

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

3	YANGTZE MEMORY TECHNOLOGIES)	
4	COMPANY, LTD.,)	
5	Plaintiff,)	
6	v.) Case No. 3:23-cv-05792-RFL	
7	MICRON TECHNOLOGY, INC., and)	DECLARATION OF MENGHAO DAI IN
8	MICRON CONSUMER PRODUCTS)	SUPPORT OF YANGTZE MEMORY'S
9	GROUP, LLC,)	RESPONSE TO MICRON'S MOTION FOR
10	Defendants.)	PROTECTIVE ORDER
11	MICRON TECHNOLOGY, INC.,)	
12	Counterclaim Plaintiff,)	
13	v.)	
14	YANGTZE MEMORY TECHNOLOGIES)	
15	COMPANY, LTD and YANGTZE)	
16	MEMORY TECHNOLOGIES, INC.,)	
17	Counterclaim Defendants.)	

I, Menghao Dai, declare and state as follows:

1. I am a lawyer and Partner at King & Wood Mallesons, based in Shanghai and Beijing, People's Republic of China, and I have personal knowledge regarding the facts stated herein.

2. I have been retained by Yangtze Memory Technologies Company, Ltd. ("YMTC") to assist in matters concerning the production of YMTC's source code and confidential technical information in its patent dispute against Micron Technology, Inc., and Micron Consumer Products Group, LLC (collectively "Micron") in the Northern District of California (the "Matter"). I have been asked to advise YMTC on whether such production might be subject to Chinese export control laws and regulations, or other related laws and regulations.

3. I am a licensed PRC lawyer and PRC patent agent. My expertise is specifically in export control and sanctions, customs and trade compliance, and other related areas.

1 4. Attached as Exhibit 1 is a true and correct translation of “Data Security Law” (“DSL”).

2 5. Attached as Exhibit 2 is a true and correct translation of “Cross-border Data Transfer
3 Security Assessment Measures” (“CBDT”).

4 6. Attached as Exhibit 3 is a true and correct translation of “Administrative Measures for
5 Data Security in the Field of Industry and Information Technology for Trial Implementation” (“IIT
6 DSM”).

7 7. Attached as Exhibit 4 is a true and correct translation of “Regulations for the
8 Administration of Network Data Security (Exposure Draft)” (“NDSR”).

9 8. I understand that YMTC has been accused of infringing certain patents owned by
10 Micron Technologies, Inc. I further understand that Micron has identified the accused products as
11 YMTC’s 64-layer, 128-layer, and 232-layer 3D NAND chips.

12 9. I understand that YMTC has confidential technical documents and information that
13 may be relevant to this Matter because they describe details about the manufacture, production, and/or
14 operation of YMTC’s accused products, such as process flows, process recipes, mask layout
15 information, and other similar technical documents (hereinafter, “core technical documents”). I
16 understand that these documents may qualify as “source code” under the protective order being
17 negotiated between YMTC and Micron. I have personally reviewed many of these documents with
18 YMTC to ensure that I understood their nature and content.

19 10. It is likely if not certain that many of YMTC’s core technical documents cannot be
20 exported out of China without license and/or other authorization for relevant Chinese authorities.

21 11. The Foreign Trade Law of the People’s Republic of China (2022 Amendment) and the
22 Export Control Law of the People’s Republic of China (“ECL”), restrict certain information from
23 being exported from China without a license. Attached as Exhibit 5 is a true copy of “Foreign Trade
24 Law of the People’s Republic of China (2022 Amendment).” Attached as Exhibit 6 is a true copy of
25 an English translation of PRC Export Control Law. The unauthorized export of YMTC’s core technical
26 documents likely would be prohibited by PRC Foreign Trade Law Article 15 and PRC Export Control
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1 Law Articles 1, 2, 12. Export of such materials from China would require license or other approval
 2 from the Ministry of Commerce, People's Republic of China.

3 12. Failing to obtain such license/approval before export out of China of materials subject
 4 to those regulation, may lead to administrative and/or criminal liability for YMTC (*see* Ex. 6, Articles
 5 34 and 43) and also potential adverse impact to Micron (*see* Ex. 6 , Article 44).

6 13. In addition, YMTC core technical documents may be subject to The Law of the
 7 People's Republic of China on Guarding State Secrets (2024 Revision), Articles 5 and 28. Attached
 8 as Exhibit 7 is a true copy of an English translation of "Law of the People's Republic of China on
 9 Guarding State Secrets (2024 Revision)". YMTC may have to negotiate with the Ministry of Science
 10 and Technology of China and other relevant authorities to identify the scope of secrecy that applies to
 11 its material and specific requirements for the treatment certain classified matters, prior to being able
 12 to export them.

13 14. Finally, YMTC's core technical documents may be catalogued as important data under
 14 the Data Security Law (*see* Ex. 1), the Cross-border Data Transfer Security Assessment Measures (*see*
 15 Ex. 2), the Administrative Measures for Data Security in the Field of Industry and Information
 16 Technology for Trial Implementation (*see* Ex. 3), and the Regulations for the Administration of
 17 Network Data Security (Exposure Draft) (*see* Ex. 4). These laws regulate the cross-border transfer of
 18 important data, which must go through the security assessment process, which means such transfer
 19 must obtain ax-ante approval from Cyberspace Administration of China ("CAC").

20 15. The Cross-border Data Transfer Security Assessment Measures defines important data
 21 as data that the tampering, sabotage, leakage or illegal acquisition or use of which, once it occurs, may
 22 endanger national security or public interests. Under the Regulations for the Administration of
 23 Network Data Security (Exposure Draft), design schemes, production processes, and other related data,
 24 as well as data on scientific and technological achievements in fields that have a direct impact on
 25 national security and economic competitiveness, should be important data. *See* Ex. 4, Article 73. The
 26 nature of YMTC's technical documents may make such data "important data" that the owner of which
 27 has a responsibility to identify and treat sensitive data as important data following existing guidance.
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1 See Ex. 3, Article 7. As such, when a company recognizes that certain data categories could be deemed
 2 important data due to their potential impact, it is incumbent upon the company to afford such data with
 3 corresponding scrutiny and protection. Also, any provision of data, that is currently stored in China,
 4 to a foreign court pursuant to an order from a foreign court, requires an ex-ante approval from
 5 competent authorities. See Ex. 1, Article 36.

6 16. Obtaining approval and a license is uncertain and time consuming. Under the above
 7 laws, the approvals involve collaboration among several regulatory authorities, including, without
 8 limitation, the CAC, the Ministry of Justice, and possibly the Ministry of Science and Technology.
 9 Given the cross-ministry collaboration, the approval process may take an extended period of time, if
 10 an approval is possible.

11 17. Failing to obtain the necessary license/approval before exporting technical material out
 12 of China may incur administrative penalty and/or criminal liability for YMTC under PRC Export
 13 Control Law (Ex. 6, Articles 34 and 43) and Data Security Law (Ex. 1, Articles 46 and 48).

14 18. Similarly, failing to obtain such license/approval before exporting technical material
 15 out of China may also adversely impact the other party involved, Micron, under PRC Export Control
 16 Law (Ex. 6, Article 44) and Data Security Law (Ex. 1, Article 52).

17 19. I declare under penalty of perjury of the law of the United States of America that the
 18 foregoing is true and correct.

19 20. Executed on the 21st day of May 2024 in Shanghai China.

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Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/ 

Menghao Dai